

AFTER THE BALLOT.

FULTON COUNTY'S FAMOUS ELECTION

The Completion of the Count and the Declaration of the Result—Last Night's Estimates Summarized—The Election to be Contested by Several of the Defeated.

The recent election in Fulton county was remarkable in many respects. It was a campaign bitter and uncompromising. The "outs" made a decided fight against the "ins" and the result shows how well they succeeded. There was money spent from the start by all hands. It was a sort of financial canvas. Considering all the expenses of our recent candidates, we must conclude that there was not less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

spent in the excitement of the canvas. This does not include many of the bets which were made on all sides. Everybody backed his judgment and planned down his cash on his favorite. In the pools no less than three thousand dollars was invested. Besides this there were a multitude of private bets of all kinds from one dollar up to five hundred.

One lucky individual is said to have won ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

on the result. Perkinson was the favorite in the sheriff's race, and bets were freely made on him against the field with odds of two to one.

Bets on Collins for clerk against the field were put usually three and four to one. The result hurts many of the biggest betters who thought they had a dead thing on the result.

The slowness of the count was the subject of general remark. The official vote was not known until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is somewhat remarkable that we can sit here in Atlanta and know the result of an election in New York city, with two hundred thousand voters, quicker than we can in our own country with about seven thousand polls. Why may not the ballot boxes be open at noon? Are we cast?

Such an arrangement could be made if all the candidates should agree to it.

Yesterday a big crowd of negroes and white men met at the railroads, and waited all day to hear the result. Men stood for hours, many of them in coats, in which their friends were interested.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 2.—There is a terrific gale of wind from the west along the Hudson river to-night, but as yet no damage is reported.

BOSTON, January 2.—The wind is blowing a gale, and the light fall of snow to-day has drifted badly. Trains on the Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia railroad are again stopped, and the Boston and the Buffalo and Southwicks are also held up.

Passengers are taking refuge from the intense cold in farm houses in the vicinity, the roads east of Cleveland. It is growing very cold, and the thermometer now stands only a few degrees above zero.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., January 2.—The weather is very showery, with a high wind that prevails all day along most of the entire length of the Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad. There are eighteen inches of snow on the ground, and the trains are held up.

All trains on the road have been abandoned.

LUDWIGSBURG, January 2.—There has been a remarkable change in the weather here in the last twenty-four hours—the mercury falling to minus 40 degrees. Navigation is entirely suspended.

CLEVELAND, January 2.—The weather is very cold, the thermometer at 6 o'clock striking 7 below zero. A driving snow storm prevails this afternoon, and the temperature is falling rapidly.

WATERFORD, N. Y., January 2.—John S. Holliday, 63, tax collector—S. R. Hoyte, 1642, tax receiver—William Ezzard #283; treasurer—C. M. Payne, 13909, Surveyor of Taxes—F. Walker, 2,435; coroner—W. G. Drake, 436.

Those marked with an asterisk are re-elected. The following is the full official vote by precincts, with the consolidation.

CANDIDATES	North	Atlanta	West	Link	Brayton	S. Roads	Brookfield	East	Rocky River
WILLIAMS	1174	705	125	99	165	110	48	14	2430
PARKERSON	1174	147	171	99	210	114	20	29	2022
WILLIFORD	1174	111	5	5	36	30	36	17	225
HOLLIDAY	1555	607	199	87	84	140	23	1908	
TAX COLLECTOR	1520	714	123	102	178	108	20	264	
HOYCE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WALKER	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
CLERK	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WALKER	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
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REED	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
DRAKE	1520	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	
WILLIAMS	1520	102</td							

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1879.

The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper.

1879. THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few proclamations to make for this coming year. The paper will be more and more popular as the best, the brightest, the newest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given *The Constitution* prominence among southern papers.

It prints all the news both by mail and telegraph.

Its telegraphic service is better than that of any other Georgia paper—special dispatches passing it up to a rating so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything interesting in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is vivacious and its political, social and opinions are more advanced than those of any southern paper.

V. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon each one.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme courtland of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no paper will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south—*Kokuk Constitution*.

The ablest paper of the south—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

One of the most desirable journals in the country—*Bethel Free Press*.

The best and liveliest newspaper in the southern states—*Charlotte Observer*.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a model newspaper—*Selma Times*.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and without doubt the best southern journal—*Brooklyn Times*.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, it is to be the best looking also—*Philadelphia Times*.

Aably edited and newsworthy always in its dress, it is to be the best picture book in the matter—*New Orleans Democrat*.

The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making great strides in the last few years and may fairly claim a place among the first half dozen southern newspapers—*St. Louis Republic*.

To the Atlanta Constitution is one of the brightest, newest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, not to mention its self-evident fact apparent to all—*Washington Post*.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at \$10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at \$1.50 per annum, or ten copies for \$12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, selected from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., January 3, 1879.

The chance of the passage of any bill on the private calendar of the house is now put down at one in fifty. The path is blocked by the William and Mary college bill, which stands at the head of the calendar and which is sure to lead to a war but profitless discussion whenever it is reached.

The approach of resumption did not bring prosperity to all even in the city where it was to take place. For there were sixty-one failures in New York city last month, in which the liabilities amounted to \$1,842,284, and the assets to \$1,014,754—an increase of five failures over the number in November, and of \$300,000 in liabilities. Mr. Sherman has not made us all rich and happy.

Mr. SHERMAN is sanguine and boastful. He expects to fund all the remaining six per cents this year. He is pushing things, and he says the next four weeks will disclose either success or failure in his expectations in this respect. In this connection the singular fact is stated that of the bonds heretofore called about fifteen millions in amount have never been presented for payment, the holders preferring to lose the interest on their money than to make a sudden reinvestment of it.

John SHERMAN is now dictator. At the head of a tremendous bank of issue, holding control of all the other banks of issue in the country, he is possessed of more real power to-day than perhaps any American ruler ever had. Lincoln not excepted. This fact alone shows how overshadowing the currency question will be, at least until 1880. It is believed that, on the reassembling of congress, the democrats of congress will take steps to bring the party into line with the majority. It is the method which, for ten or fifteen years, has been employed in the election of members of the English house of commons, in what are called three-cornered districts.

The friends of the new plan claim that if it had been in operation last fall, there would now exist no ground for complaint of the disfranchisement of administration minorities in the south, or opposition minorities in the north. Instead of only six representatives from the south in the next congress, the administration party would have had thirty-four; and the opposition party, instead of appearing as a "solid south" party, would have a correspondingly increased representation from the north. Georgia would have elected six democrats and three republicans, instead of nine democrats; Michigan would have elected three democrats and six republicans, instead of nine republicans. The next house would have stood one hundred and fifty democrats and one hundred and forty-three republicans.

The plan is presented to congress more for the purpose of inducing a discussion of the principle of minority representation than of passage. It will not command itself to the third-party people, for it permits the two greater parties to utterly disfranchise the weakest contestants. This may, however, commend it to those who think that the country should be divided into two watchful political camps. There is in the plan at least food for thought.

These Troublesome Bonds.

The new four per cents provided for by the legislature at its late session appear to meet with a very general approval. The only objection that we have seen urged against them is the ragged edge that must result from clipping the coupons as they become due, thereby making the bonds unhandy for general circulation as money. This objection is more imaginary than real. In the first place, we seriously doubt if these bonds will ever enter into and become a part of our circulating medium. A better currency is always displaced by that which is not so good—a fact well known to financiers and business men generally—and interest-bearing notes will hardly circulate freely with those which bear no interest, the strength of each as a security being equal. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to see the new Georgia four per cents quietly find their

way into bank-vaults and the safety boxes of private capitalists. In the second place, should these bonds become a part of our circulation, there will be no actual necessity for clipping them. The amount called for by the coupons is so small that as they become due they will be left attached to the bonds, and their value simply added to the latter as they pass from hand to hand; for instance, at the end of the first six months a \$5 bond will pass for \$5.10, at the end of the year for \$5.20, and so on until all the coupons shall have matured. The abundance of subsidiary silver will prevent all necessity for the use of the coupons.

Education and the Solid South.

Yesterday we republished from the New York Tribune an interview with "a resident of Georgia who holds a prominent position in that (this) state," in which interview the anonymous party elaborates the idea that free schools are the only means of breaking up the "solid south," and thus because the alleged "bourbon leaders" in the south still favor aristocratic government and are ripe for a new rebellion against the idea that in a government like this there should be no distinction of class or race. Such deliverances would sink into the silliest bosh were it not that the people and press of the north seize upon these bold assertions and, without reference to facts, prejude and misjudge the true course of affairs in the south and the real temper of our people upon such subjects as education, race improvement and social order.

The point of the interview referred to is that general free education of the masses in the south would lead to the re-establishment of the republican party in this section. By no appeal to facts, however, is this assertion sought to be supported, and we fail to find a reason why such a result should issue from the general education of the people. Education of the masses has certainly not brought about such a settled political status in the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana; and it is here accepted as a fact that Georgia accepted in a manly and heroic way, as a heritage of the misrule of reconstruction, and dismantled and poor. Let the entire swarm of insignificant measures be driven from the country's parliament, where they cannot be properly examined, to executive or judicial officers who have time and patience to give to their proper consideration. The honest petitioner for federal legislation, the members themselves, and the public are all interested in procuring such a change in the business before congress.

Minority Representation.

A novel bill will be introduced in the house after the holiday recess, having for its object the attainment of what its advocates call "equitable representation." After the apportionment of 1880, and upon every subsequent apportionment, the proposed law would require each state legislature to erect the congressional districts as follows: A state entitled to only one representative to be one district. A state entitled to two representatives to be divided into two districts. A state entitled to three representatives to be one district. A state entitled to four representatives to be two districts, one district to contain three representative ratios, and the other to contain one ratio. A state entitled to five representatives to be one district. And so on of states entitled to more than five representatives; each district to contain, as nearly as practicable, either five representatives or three representatives. The aim is that the number of representatives to be chosen in every district shall be an odd number, and that this odd number shall be either three or five, as the local legislature may prefer, in all cases where the formation of either three-member or five-member districts is possible. Thus, in a state entitled to fifteen representatives, it would be divided into three three-member districts, if the next census gives her an additional member, she would be divided into two five-member districts.

The bill then provides that in five-member districts, every elector may give one vote for each of three persons, and no more; and that in three-member districts, every elector may vote for two persons, and no more; and that in single member districts, every elector may vote for one person. This method is what is known as the restrictive vote, because it limits voting to a number of persons less than the whole number to be chosen in the district. The result in five-member districts is to be the election of the majority and two by the minority, in three-member districts, it would be the election of two by the majority and one by the minority. It is the method which, for ten or fifteen years, has been employed in the election of members of the English house of commons, in what are called three-cornered districts.

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At the opening of a recent session of the New Hampshire supreme court the following model petition was offered, it being known that the docket was crowded: "O Lord, bless this court, bless these lawyers and judges, that life is short and time is long, and may we be permitted to speak the truth in the cause of justice."

The recent cold wave is traced to the return east of Charles Francis Adams from Kansas City cotton mill.

SECRETARY EVARTS is the author of the innovation which excludes ladies from the cabinet dinners. Still he is not happy. He wants the amiable Rodgers to retire when the other females will be turned out. It looks as though Willie will have to be missed.

HORATIO SEYMOUR may attempt to come to the front as a presidential candidate upon the strength of his record as a U.S. senator.

TO PRINTERS—I want a HAND-PRESS large enough to print 5000. Don't want it to be a first-class order. Write me giving the size, price, cost of delivery, &c., and when I can have it ready.

Fortunatus S. Chapman, 102 Broad St., 1st fl., 12 months. For particular N. R. KETCHUM, E. D. CHESHIRE.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE—WILL BE SOLD, Saturday, January 6, 1879, at the Courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879. Land, buildings, personal property, live stock, &c., in the city of Atlanta, and known as the Tremont House, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, said lot being situated in the plan of said city as lot number 78, in the fourteenth district, and bounded on the west by Peachtree street, on the east by Peachtree street, on the north by Peachtree street, and on the south by Peachtree street.

At the opening of a recent session of the United States who proposed to visit Mexico will leave Chicago on Saturday next. They will have a reception in New Orleans and on the 8th proximo will sail for Vera Cruz. While in the city of Mexico they will be entertained by the Mexican government, and will be invited to a grand ball given by the Mexican president. A large sum will be appropriated \$50,000 for their entertainment and the exhibition of their goods. A month will be spent in Mexico and large commercial results are expected to follow from the introduction of American goods into Mexico.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

CORON, middling uplands, closed in New York yesterday at 9:16 a.m.; in Atlanta at 8:45 a.m.

The Signal Service report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cold north and west winds, riding barometer, clear or clearing weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSEVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 2, 10:31 P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of ac-tual time.)

NAME OF STATION	BAROMETER.	TERMOMETER.	WEATHER.
Atlanta.....	30.25 21	71 N. W. .00	Fair
Augusta.....	30.14 32	69 N. W. .00	Clear.
Savannah.....	30.13 30	68 Calm .00	Clear.
Mobile.....	30.13 30	68 Calm .00	Cloudy.
Gulfport.....	30.21 42	83 N. E. .00	Cloudy.
Montgomery.....	30.14 32	59 N. E. .00	Fair.
New Orleans.....	30.27 45	53 N. E. .00	Clear.
Mobile.....	30.33 30	53 N. E. .00	Clear.
Montgomery.....	30.34 30	48 N. W. .00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 2, 1879.

Time	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Direction	Weather.
7 a.m.	30.01	49	73	N. W.	Cloudy.
11:31	30.06	39	67	N. W.	Clear.
2 p.m.	30.01	43	63	N. W.	Clear.
9 p.m.	30.11	34	43	N. W.	Clear.
Mean daily bar.....	30.14	41	60	N. E.	Cloudy.
Mean daily therm.....	30.01	40	60	N. E.	Cloudy.
Mean daily humid.....	66.7				62

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.



FOR THE

"DOMESTIC"

THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE

ever sold that fully meets the requirements
(complete guarantees);

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
400 mar24 dft oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain
and decorated China, Earthen-
Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps,
Cutlery, not to be exceeded in prices,
quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.

56 sep0, 1878-41
Friday evening, January 3d, 74—Important.

Alex. Fox, Optician,

39 Whitehall Street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page 1

Dissolution of Partnership—Kiddellman & Brown

K. of H.—Gate City Lodge.

A Card—C. L. Brown.

New Firm—Eddleman & Bowle.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 3, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

THE FESTIVE ROUNDS.

A Brilliant Night, and a Season of Good for the Cause.

How New Year's Day Passed in Atlanta.

There may have been a more general observance of new year's day in Atlanta at some time in the past than that of day before yesterday, but there was never a day more enjoyed by those who participated in it, and the remark applicable to this new year is that in the elegance of its receptions and its general tone it is decidedly in advance of any of its predecessors. The general atmosphere and the fervor of the afternoon and the excitement of the day did not reach their best until about eight o'clock in the evening. Nearly every carriage in the city was engaged in the gayeties of the day, and the best dressed in the city were the most conspicuously filled with beauty of all ages from the blithesome youngster of sixteen to the crusty bachelorette of fifty. It was emphatically a gala time among the ladies, and all of them were dressed to the nines, as well as possible.

And suited in full sympathy with the inspiration of the occasion, the ladies who are contesting for the brilliants are those who are most active and alert in their cause.

The ladies of the fair are to the interest of the ladies that they have spared no pains to make this fair one of the sunniest that is.

Just as we were about to congratulate our selves with the fact that we would not have another election for a long time, a friend entered our office and announced the fact that the battalions have an election on Saturday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge E. F. Lyon, of Macon, is in attendance upon the supreme court.

Mr. W. S. Holman, of Bowling Green, Ky., was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Thomas H. Willingham, of Albany, Ga., is in the city.

Mr. John S. Davidson, one of the leading lawyers of Augusta is in the city.

Mr. J. C. R. Bassett, a leading member of the Senate bar, is in attendance upon the supreme court.

Colonel L. N. Trammell, one of the leading politicians and lawyer, of Dalton, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Walter R. Brown has returned from Augusta, where he has been spending a few days with Mr. Charles Z. McDowell, one of the brightest and most popular lawyers of that city.

POLICE POINTS.

—And the police fought nobly to keep down disorder on election day.

—No state arrests have been made in the past two days.

—The Atlanta police force is in size resemble a corporal's guard.

—Politics among the police force moves under the surface.

—Only a half-dozen members of the police force will be above six feet in height.

—Several members of the police force have put on their uniforms during their hours of duty.

—A professional tramp has not shown his "mug" at the station-house in a week.

—The police force is solid for Willing to run in the connection of Col. L. P. Thomas, their chief, with that ticket.

—Among the supernumeraries upon the Atlanta police force there are two that look alike.

—It is thought that the members of the police force will banish their children before he severs his connection with the force.

—Attend the recorder's count this morning. The curtains will go up at 10 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

—A good many of the members of the police force are thinking of sending a number of their votes to Col. L. P. Thomas.

—What will be our next chief of police, General Tige Anderson, it is claimed by the knowing ones, will be the successor of Col. L. P. Thomas.

—The recorder's court yesterday was dead with interest. Only a few cases were decided, and none of them were of any importance.

—Everybody was born out after the election the streets were almost deserted last night! In consequence of this, order reigns supreme and few arrests were made.

—Howard Horton, one of the leading stars of the recorder's chancery, is a great politician. He has big "fluence" among the colored voters, and claims that he is the man who is most popular in the state.

—One of our police officers, who is considered a society man of no small calibre, it is said, has his face shaved twice each day and his hair parted in the middle every time he takes a fresh shave of tobacco.

CHEROKEE, Georgia.

MARIETTA, GA., December 28, 1878.

—Your well-known

liberalism in constituting anything which has a tendency to check the development of your great state induces me to write to you to address you this communication, which has for its object the calling the attention of parties projecting the formation of a state government to the gold interests of our country, a section not altogether unknown as a mineral section, but not known to the extent that its merits deserve. I refer to the gold belt of Cherokee, Cobb and Paulding counties.

Other sections of the gold belt in Lumpkin and other counties are being carefully written up by the recorder's office, and the recorders of other counties will be called upon to do the same.

—The veins of gold in Cherokee, the Nashville company have a five-stamp mill also in Cherokee which will soon be under way.

—This man is Atlanta manager from the Nashville company. Paulding and Marietta, which is the opinion of the writer that it is the best mill in the state. The veins on the property are numerous and some are extremely rich.

—I have carefully examined this section of the gold belt and do not write from a scientific point of view, but from a practical and working one. Every vein of gold vein which has been shafted on to any depth the

greatest and character of ore much improved and hence no hesitancy in getting at any vein, locating and developing vein and will shaft it, it will be greatly rewarded for his labor and capital.

PROSPECTOR.

"GOING TO FLOAT."

JUST LIKE the Old-Time 8 Per Cent—What Governor Colquitt Says About the Garrard Bonds.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION asked Governor Colquitt yesterday what he thought of the prospects ahead of the Garrard bonds.

"They will be taken readily," said the governor. "I do not know where that report is, but I am just writing to W. D. Grant about it."

The following is the letter which Captain Wilson wrote to Captain Grant:

SANDOWN, GA., December 30, 1878.

Captain W. D. Grant, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir—Your favor of the 20th to hand, asking for a copy of my report to the Garrard county committee on the condition of things in Garrard county, reached the city. "I did make a favorable report of the condition of things in Captain Grant's camp in Richmond county, reached the city. "I did make a favorable report of the condition of things in Captain Grant's camp because I found everything all right there. I do not know where that report is, but I am just writing to W. D. Grant about it."

THE CONVICT LEASE.

What Captain Jim Wilson Has to Say About His Report.

On last Thursday Captain Jim Wilson, of Campbell county, the member of the penitentiary committee that visited Captain Grant's camp in Richmond county, reached the city. "I did make a favorable report of the condition of things in Captain Grant's camp because I found everything all right there. I do not know where that report is, but I am just writing to W. D. Grant about it."

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